

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY BULLETIN.

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5 Insertions	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00
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10 Insertions	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50
11 Insertions	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00
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13 Insertions	7.00	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00
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15 Insertions	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00
16 Insertions	8.50	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50
17 Insertions	9.00	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00
18 Insertions	9.50	10.50	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50
19 Insertions	10.00	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00
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21 Insertions	11.00	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00
22 Insertions	11.50	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50
23 Insertions	12.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00
24 Insertions	12.50	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50
25 Insertions	13.00	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00
26 Insertions	13.50	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50
27 Insertions	14.00	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00
28 Insertions	14.50	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50
29 Insertions	15.00	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00
30 Insertions	15.50	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50
31 Insertions	16.00	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00
32 Insertions	16.50	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50
33 Insertions	17.00	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00
34 Insertions	17.50	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50
35 Insertions	18.00	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00
36 Insertions	18.50	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50
37 Insertions	19.00	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00
38 Insertions	19.50	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50
39 Insertions	20.00	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00
40 Insertions	20.50	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50
41 Insertions	21.00	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00
42 Insertions	21.50	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50
43 Insertions	22.00	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00
44 Insertions	22.50	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50
45 Insertions	23.00	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00
46 Insertions	23.50	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50
47 Insertions	24.00	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00
48 Insertions	24.50	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50
49 Insertions	25.00	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00
50 Insertions	25.50	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50
51 Insertions	26.00	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00
52 Insertions	26.50	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50
53 Insertions	27.00	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00
54 Insertions	27.50	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50
55 Insertions	28.00	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00
56 Insertions	28.50	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50
57 Insertions	29.00	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00
58 Insertions	29.50	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50
59 Insertions	30.00	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00
60 Insertions	30.50	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50
61 Insertions	31.00	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00
62 Insertions	31.50	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50
63 Insertions	32.00	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00
64 Insertions	32.50	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50
65 Insertions	33.00	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00
66 Insertions	33.50	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50
67 Insertions	34.00	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00
68 Insertions	34.50	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50
69 Insertions	35.00	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00
70 Insertions	35.50	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50
71 Insertions	36.00	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00
72 Insertions	36.50	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50
73 Insertions	37.00	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00
74 Insertions	37.50	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50
75 Insertions	38.00	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00
76 Insertions	38.50	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50
77 Insertions	39.00	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00
78 Insertions	39.50	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50
79 Insertions	40.00	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00
80 Insertions	40.50	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50
81 Insertions	41.00	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00
82 Insertions	41.50	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50
83 Insertions	42.00	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00
84 Insertions	42.50	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50
85 Insertions	43.00	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00
86 Insertions	43.50	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50
87 Insertions	44.00	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00
88 Insertions	44.50	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50
89 Insertions	45.00	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00
90 Insertions	45.50	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50
91 Insertions	46.00	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00
92 Insertions	46.50	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50	55.50
93 Insertions	47.00	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	56.00
94 Insertions	47.50	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50	55.50	56.50
95 Insertions	48.00	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	56.00	57.00
96 Insertions	48.50	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50	55.50	56.50	57.50
97 Insertions	49.00	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	56.00	57.00	58.00
98 Insertions	49.50	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50	55.50	56.50	57.50	58.50
99 Insertions	50.00	51.00	52.00	53.00	54.00	55.00	56.00	57.00	58.00	59.00
100 Insertions	50.50	51.50	52.50	53.50	54.50	55.50	56.50	57.50	58.50	59.50

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ROSS & ROSSER,
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MAYSVILLE, THURSDAY, FEB. 19

For the Dollar Weekly Bulletin.
The Discovery of America.

The sails are spread, the vessels' anchors weigh
And plunge into the ocean's foamy spray;
Fast fledge from the sunny hills of Spain,
As launch they onward through the trackless main.

Oh! with what soul doth proud Columbus stand,
Gazing on Andalusia's crowded strand,
Glancing on Palos' dim receding spires,
Their cross-crowned summits gild with morning fires.

His manly breast unconsciously heaved a sigh,
Th' unbidden tear suffused his steadfast eye,
As the last misty veil dissolved away,
From Mount Morino's shadowy ranges gray.
Yet vast deserts, and schemes of bold empire
His mind's capacious powers monopolize:
Projects gigantic, untried, untried,
The young adventurer's intellect inflame.

He sees the idle surges, foaming rife;
In silvery spray upon the vessel's side;
He sees beyond the furrowed sea its wake
As pressing on it doth the East forsake.
But who its future track can scan from far,
No guide save heaven's cornucopian star?
Around him heaving ocean's boundless space,
Like a new deluge on Creation's face;
Not even the dove of old might footing find
Nor pluck her olive branch to cheer mankind!
Nine weeks are swelled their broad expanding sails.

To winds of August and September gales,
Night after night, and day by day in vain
With telescope gaze they scan the main:
Nought save the starry skies and seas of blue
And emerald waves heaving greet their view.
Hopes of finding to those deeps a bond,
Or sign prognostic of approaching ground,
Mintuous and sad the listless sailors grow
Reluctant further on their search to go.
But bold Columbus at the Pinta's helm,
The dark-eyed son of proud Italia's realm,
With soul ind

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THE WAR NEWS.

Grant is still reported as employing his army in digging the cut-off Canal intended to make Vicksburg an island town. It is said the work is advancing satisfactorily and that already six feet of water flows through. It is also said that Grant has gone up the Mississippi on the Magnolia, hunting higher ground for his camp, the flood threatening the inundations of his camp near Vicksburg. Another cut-off is also proposed, uniting Lake Providence with Red River, and so turning the course of the Mississippi river, by which Vicksburg will be thrown back inland a hundred miles in the woods.

Rosecrans seems to remain in statu quo at Murfreesboro, but though making no active military movements, he has been writing political letters of late, displaying a ferocious and brutal spirit, for which he has been severely criticized even in northern Union papers.

It is now reported that Butler will return to his command at New Orleans; that Fremont has been assigned a command in Texas; and that McClellan has been ordered to be placed in active service. Hooker is still inactive on the Rappahannock, or preparing to move to another field of operation, as some think. The Confederates having captured a whole regiment of Michigan forces in Hooker's rear, in ten miles of Alexandria, would seem to imply that Hooker's condition is not very effective.

There is much threatening talk of Federal operations against Charleston, S. C., but we cannot get enough insight into the plans and situation to give our readers any definite information.

French Mediation.

A correspondence between M. Thouvenel, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs and M. Mercier the Diplomatic Representative of France at Washington, has been sent into Congress by the President. Thouvenel, in very mild, courteous and modest language, suggested the good which might have been or might be realized by permitting France and other European powers to mediate between the belligerents in our unhappy civil war; but while regretting the refusal of the Lincoln administration to accept the kind offices of foreign powers, acquiesces in the rebuff. Seward's response to the proposal was an evasion rather than a refusal; at least the main point of his reply seems so. For he objects to the proposal because he thinks there is a better mode of mediation than foreign governments can offer or devise. Namely, by Representatives in Congress from the seceded States! This idea is very rich and perfectly characteristic of its source. Seward knows as well as any body else—and no intelligent man can be ignorant of the fact—that what he proposes is, in the state of case, utterly impracticable; and we believe he proposed it precisely because he knew it was impracticable. He wishes to postpone an adjustment only that the war for abolition may progress.

While we have always been opposed to any form of foreign intervention in regard to our domestic affairs, we cannot but feel indignant at the Secretary of State putting the objection to it on a false basis.

Cassius M. Clay.

The Federal newspapers report Cassius M. Clay, late Minister to Russia, but who came home to receive the appointment of Major General in the Army, has decided to shed his bloodless sword and return to the bloodless diplomatic post at St. Petersburg. How is this? Why was he called home, and why is he sent back? He has rendered no military service, that we have heard of, since his return from Russia; and he rendered no diplomatic service there, except to write home a ridiculous letter or two, which we half suspect, but for the cunning and insidious malignity of Seward, would never have been published. The Administration gave Clay no command in the field at home, and will give him little power abroad. By the way—how has he drawn his pay of late—as Minister or General? This is a matter which should be known to the public.

Gov. Morton of Indiana, is seriously implicated in an attempt to make Indiana soldiers now in the South instruments for maligning the patriotism of the Democratic members of the Legislature. The dirty trick was discovered and openly exposed in the State Senate.

The Abolitionists in Congress evidently regard Kentucky as in a wavering position. They will not think so after August next, if the people have a fair chance to express their opinions at the ballot box. The people will then firmly take their stand in favor of Democratic principles and Democratic agents to execute them.

Gov. Tod, of Ohio, was once an honored member of the Democratic party. He is now regarded by the Democracy of that State as a recreant and ingrate, having sold himself, out and out, to Abolitionism, and made himself a willing tool of the perjured tyrants at Washington who mock at all lawful rule.

Habeas Corpus—The Boundaries of Executive and Legislative Power.

During the present Administration, (for the first time in the history of our government, and the first time, indeed, since the expiration of the Stuart from the British throne) a question has arisen whether the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus, is an Executive or Legislative act. It is true that the British have jealously guarded the privilege of the writ as a sacred and inviolable right, in defense of which they have discovered a whole race of Princes; it is true, that we, in America, have taken our idea of this right from British authority; it is true that this right has never been violated in Britain or the United States (since the dethronement of the Stuarts in 1688) until the advent of the Lincoln Administration; and it is equally true that John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, decided, in a case arising out of Burr's conspiracy, that the suspension of the writ of Habeas Corpus was a Legislative, not an Executive act—that is, that the privilege of the writ, and all the writ authorized and required, could only be suspended, by legislative authority, and that only in time of invasion or rebellion. A judicial decision on this question was hardly necessary; for the question whether it was a legislative or an Executive power was too plain to produce discussion before this Administration came into power. But since the advent of the Lincoln Administration, the pretension has been set up, that the power to suspend the writ is an Executive power. This pretension has never been asserted before, in England or the United States, since the English revolution of 1688, when William and Mary succeeded the last of the Stuart race on the throne of Britain. But now, a servile Attorney General of the United States (Mr. Edward Bates,) has given an opinion that the power to suspend the privilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus, is distinctly an Executive, in contradistinction from a Legislative power. (We are inclined to the opinion that, if Mr. Bates had been an Attorney at the time, he would have willingly filed the plea of the Crown in the Court of Judge Jeffries.) Mr. Bates has been sustained in his opinion by one or two supernumerary lawyers of former respectability at the bar, and by many members of Congress, Contractors, Jobbers, &c. But the whole weight of their testimony on the subject would not balance a feather against the decision of the Supreme Court, or the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall. It has been erroneously supposed in some quarters, that Jefferson suspended the writ of Habeas Corpus, and asked Congress to authorize it, during the Burr conspiracy. He did neither. Much as he was opposed to Burr and his schemes, he resisted him and them only by lawful means. It is true that Burr and several of his alleged co-conspirators were arrested by Army officers, in Mississippi or Alabama, and transported thence to Richmond, Va. But Jefferson knew nothing of all this till it was done. When informed of it, he promptly reported the facts to Congress, for their action, not only not exercising the power of suspending the writ of Habeas Corpus, but not even asking Congress to pass a law authorizing him to do it. Without President Jefferson's recommendation, however, the Senate, acting on its own motion, passed an act, authorizing the President to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus; thereby acknowledging, as Chief Justice Marshall afterwards held, that the right to suspend the writ was a Legislative and not an Executive power. It is due to historic truth to state these facts; for the public mind has lately been much abused by the false assertion that Mr. Jefferson either disregarded the writ of Habeas Corpus or sought to have it suspended by act of Congress. He did neither. On the contrary he recognized the validity of the writ, as a right of a citizen under State authority, in reporting to Congress that one of the conspirators had been released by virtue of it. And though the Senate of the United States passed an act, suspending the writ, (without being requested by President Jefferson,) the House of Representatives rejected it by a large majority; and the motion to reject it was made by Mr. Jefferson's own son-in-law. The inference from all this is too plain and palpable to be ignored—and that is, that the Executive and Judiciary in their early, pure and best days—in the days of Jefferson and Marshall—held that the power to suspend the writ of Habeas Corpus is a Legislative and not an Executive power.

But in the absence of all authority and all precedents and decisions on the subject, the question would, at any time when men's minds were free from bias, be too plain for argument. The Constitution says the privilege of the writ shall not be suspended except in time of invasion or rebellion. Now what is this writ? It is a process defined by legislation—by act of Congress. The right to the writ existed before the constitution, but that instrument authorized Congress to prescribe and regulate it as a remedial measure. Can any other power but Congress—can even Congress itself—refuse the writ? We deny both branches of the inquiry. Congress can prescribe the mode for the efficient operation of the writ, but can neither deny it nor obstruct it. And we go further and say that Congress can punish any obstruction of it by President or whomsoever. It is one of the plainest fundamental principles of our institutions that the power of suspending laws resides with the legislative department alone; and any exercise of it by any other is palpable usurpation.

Col. Carrington, has arrested and sent to their respective regiments four hundred and eighty-nine deserters during the last ten days. They were picked up in one county, in Indiana.—*Cin. Gazette.*

Thaddeus Stevens.

This gentleman, a Representative in Congress from the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania, is Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and in virtue of that appointment, (though by no law except the usage of the House), leader of the body.—The position of the Chairman of this Committee is really more important than that of any member of either House of Congress. It is true that the Vice President of the United States (who is in virtue of that office, President of the Senate) and the Speaker of the House, receive larger pay, and have the privilege of dispensing patronage not enjoyed by any member of either branch of the National Legislature; but all this is a small advantage compared with that which is enjoyed by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in the House. He is, by custom, the admitted, recognized leader of the House. He has this advantage over the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, in the Senate, that bills for raising revenue must (by the constitution) originate in the House. Though neither Chairman may be willing to be bound by the Constitution in any case which concerns the public, (and Stevens avowed this distinctly in his speech in favor of admitting the fragment of a State—Western Virginia—into the Union) they each claim the benefit of all rights conferred by the constitution as between themselves; just as rogues who, though they may plunder the innocent traveller on the highway, claim an equal division of spoils. So, Mr. Stevens, Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, of the House, would no sooner suffer Fessenden, Chairman of the Committee on Finance, to introduce a bill in the Senate to raise revenue, than Mr. Fessenden would consent that the House should have the privilege to confirm or reject nominations to office or accept or refuse the terms of any proposed treaty with a foreign power. They are sticklers for constitutional rights, when it comes to a distribution of power between themselves; but they are utterly regardless of the constitution when any question, not affecting themselves, involves public rights. Thus have both, Stevens and Fessenden, (both very able lawyers) seen the sacred and inviolable right of Habeas Corpus stricken down, not only without resistance or protest, but with open approval. It is all well enough with them that slavery should be abolished without warrant of constitution or law—all well enough that citizens should be arrested and imprisoned without warrant—all well enough that they should be incarcerated in lousy bastilles, without charge, indictment or any form of accusation against them—all well enough that they should be transported away from their State and district and immured in dungeons, not only without trial, but without even being informed of the cause and nature of their offense—all this is well enough; but Stevens would not suffer Fessenden to rob him of the right to originate a revenue bill, any sooner than Fessenden would suffer Stevens to usurp the Senate's function of confirming nominations or ratifying treaties; yet both willingly unite in measures to rob the people of constitutional rights.

But we are led aside from our design of making a personal notice of Stevens, the recognized leader of the House. While we detest his principles, we cannot but admire his conduct in some respects. A man of undoubted ability, and himself fully conscious of it, he is ever, like a strong man, in perfect repose. He never frets or fumes. Calm in the greatest excitement, he lets the inflammatory fizz around him, without disturbance of his equanimity. Cold as an icicle, the sparks and flames that are struck about him, are no sooner seen than they fade away into nothingness, like the meteors of a summer night. Conscious of his innate power, and of his official control of the House, he bears himself towards his fellow members, with a degree of magnanimity seldom manifested by men in positions so commanding. He submits, when making speeches, to interruptions from friends and foes, which few could brook, but still with a graceful sort of haughtiness which plainly says—"O, I can afford to listen to this babble of my friends or this opposition of my opponents; foolish as the one or impertinent as the other may be; for it is all either not worth notice or resistance, or I can refute it with ease; and so, I let the babies sport their baubles and fly their kites, as I suffer children at home to play with their dolls."

This, though a fair representation of Mr. Stevens' apparent conduct in the House, does not, however, truly represent his real spirit. He is not so amiable, by half, as he would seem. Instead of the kind heartedness which would indulge children in sport, he has the purpose, really, of the sick lion who invited the beasts to his den to minister to him in sickness, until the fox discovered that, while many tracks led in, none led out of the den. But Stevens is not a lion, sick or well. No lion ever climbed up or slid down a water-spout. Neither is he a dog, either of high or low degree; though his conduct in the House reminds us strongly of the bearing of some of the canine race we have seen—and we make the observation more in regard to other members of the House than to him. The reader has often seen, no doubt, as we have, some big dog on a farm, who had established his leadership on the place. Fancy him, on some pleasant day, reposing himself on the grass and all the young, infernal dogs and puppies disporting themselves about him. He looks on the gambols of the youngsters with quiet gravity, and even tolerates many freedoms with which they experiment on his patience

and dignity. All at length some puppy, bold beyond his powers, provokes him, when with a snap of his paw and a snap of his teeth he sends the whole pack off yelping. We only say he reminds us of such things, but we do not mean to insult the canine race in general by calling him a dog. We only say he is not a dog, but he is Thaddeus Stevens.

Charles A. Wickliffe.

Mr. Wickliffe, the Representative in Congress, of the 5th or Bardstown district from Kentucky, is now far advanced in life, certainly past the allotted age of three score and ten, and perhaps not far short of the four score, which by reason of "great strength" the Divine Psalmist assigned as the length of man's life. He was long a respectable member of the bar; was early in life a member of the Kentucky Legislature; served in the war of 1812; represented his district in Congress, in the times of Monroe, Adams and Jackson, being a supporter of the latter President until the Nullification and United States Bank discussions arose, when he went over to the Whigs; he then returned to the State Legislature and was chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives; he was next elected Lieutenant Governor, as a Whig, on the ticket with Gov. Clarke; administered the State government for about a year (1839-40) on the death of Gov. Clarke; then served as Postmaster General in the Cabinet of President Tyler, abandoning his Whig sympathies and associations; next ran for Congress as a Democrat and was defeated by John B. Thompson, Whig; but at the last election (June '61) was returned a Representative in Congress as a strong Union man. This is a brief and rapid sketch of his public life.

At the outset of this Congress and for more than a year after the outbreak of the civil war, he was a zealous supporter of the measures of the Federal government for the "suppression of the rebellion." He was for "crushing it out" by military coercion. He was for restoring by force a Union founded on the fatality of the people, and perpetuating by arms a government created by the voluntary assent of the parties which made it.

But in the progress of the war, a change seems to have come over the spirit of his dream. On the 2d of February, last, he addressed a labored speech to the House of Representatives, on the "Origin and Objects of the War," in reply to Thaddeus Stevens of Pennsylvania. We have carefully read this speech. Mr. Wickliffe is not a great orator, nor are his written periods distinguished by the electrical force of eloquence or the graces of refined rhetoric. But he is certainly a man of large information, of strong practical judgment and excellent common sense. And what is still more to his credit, he displays in this speech, manly independence and inflexible honesty. It is a searching and scathing review of the whole course of the Administration from the beginning, demonstrating that what he supposed and what the Administration professed, at the beginning, was the object of the war, namely, the restoration of the Union and the government by constitutional measures for constitutional objects, has turned out to be a war-like crusade against slavery, prosecuted by unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical measures. He made this discovery when Lincoln summoned the members of Congress from the Border Slave States and proposed to them that they should join him in recommending to their States his absurd scheme of "compensated emancipation." From that moment Mr. Wickliffe lost confidence in the Federal administration, and from that moment perceived that the object of the war, on the part of the party in power, was the abolition of slavery, even if the result should be reached over the destruction of the Union, the Government, and all the guarantees for the protection of the lives, liberty and property of the people. Mr. Wickliffe's discovery, late in the day as it was made, is nevertheless one of value, which will have a salutary effect in Kentucky and elsewhere. We only wonder that he (as well as many others) had not made the discovery long before. There has never been a doubt in our mind, that the real (though not professed) design in the original organization of the Black Republican party, in 1856, was, the compulsory abolition of slavery even at the hazard of the disruption of the Union. A thousand proofs, direct and cumulative, seemed to us to furnish conclusive proof of this. Our suspicion seemed to some of our friends harsh at the time; but few men now, of any party, deny it, since the Abolitionists avow, justify and glory in it, and Lincoln proclaims it under the false and fraudulent plea of "military necessity."

Hooker and Burnside. McClellan was superseded by Burnside and Burnside by Hooker, in the command of the Army of the Potomac—the great army which was organized for the capture of Richmond. McClellan was undoubtedly put out of command to gratify Abolition grumblers, and Burnside was afterwards sacrificed to appease the Moloch spirit. Hooker, who had succeeded Burnside, it seems from the latest reports, was in great measure responsible for Burnside's failure in his operations on the Rappahannock. Hooker has long been longing for the command which he has obtained. He wanted it, not only to satisfy personal ambition, but to carry out an Abolition programme. Lincoln has given him the command—now let us see what he will do with it.

Three hundred thousand dollars of the treasure lost by the wreck of the steam-ship Golden Gate has been recovered.

CONGRESS.

The Conscription act has passed the Senate. It is designed to call out nearly every able bodied man in the States. A motion was made to exempt members of Congress and Ministers of the Gospel from conscription, but it failed. Why? A Senator remarked that it was useless, as few or none of the Senators were under forty-five years of age. Bully for that! But why not exempt the Gospelers? Probably because it is their mission to preach peace on earth and good will to men; and it was no doubt supposed that preachers could best fulfill their mission with muskets on their shoulders, swords in one hand, revolvers in the other, and bowie knives in their belts. The wisdom of exempting the Gospelers from the exemption is therefore manifest.

The House bill for raising a great army of niggers has not yet passed the Senate.—The Senate will doubtless pass a bill for the same purpose; but it is doubtful whether the two Houses can agree on the same bill. The condition of things in Congress is getting to be such that we shall not be surprised, if, as a solution of their troubles, dictatorial powers be conferred on Lincoln or some General of the Army; and it is very certain that Lincoln, in his madness and desperation, will exercise, as he has already done, dictatorial and despotic powers. Even ultra Union men are becoming alarmed at the prospect. Garrett Davis and Lazarus W. Powell, the Senators from Kentucky, seem to be acting and voting in concurrence on many questions of late; but in making this remark, we protest against any inference that we wish to depreciate Powell by it.—Davis has turned against Lincoln the wrath which he formerly expended on Democrats. The Democrats always laughed at his impotent crack-brain rage; but the Lincolnites curse him venomously for his late vehemence.

But what if Congress pass both the Conscription and Nigger bill? They both propose to call out formidable armies. Will the armies come in obedience to the call? Some of the Yankees lay the flattering unction to their souls, that although the white armies have not yet subjugated the South, and new armies of whites cannot be easily raised, the war can nevertheless be brought to a successful issue by an army of niggers.—Well, let those who believe this, repose in their hope. For ourselves, (if we were not forbidden by the proclamation against "disloyal practices") we should be inclined to express the opinion that that Conscription will not go down with the people; that few negro regiments can be raised anywhere; that they would be an incumbrance if raised; that the attempt to raise them will greatly diminish volunteering and enlistments; and that for every nigger regiment actually put in service, far more effective forces of whites will quit the service in disgust and defiance of an administration which employs slaves to fight the battles of freedom.

A bankrupt act is under consideration in Congress, strongly pressed by some of the members of Yankeeedom. Its passage, however, is doubtful.

Many other measures are progressing, but their fate will probably be postponed till the last day or so of the session. The public will not know till after the 4th of March, what measures of vast importance to the country, will be adopted or defeated.

The Siege of Vicksburg Progressing Unfavorably.—The Prospect of its Abandonment—High Water.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, 14th.] NEAR VICKSBURG, February 5, 1863. Incessant, dreary, pouring torrents of rain for forty-eight hours past, until nothing but the exercise of faith in the promises, can prevent the dread of a second deluge.

Affairs in this vicinity are assuming a very discouraging aspect. The river is rising rapidly, threatening the inundation of all our camps, and a compulsory abandonment of our basis of operations. The levee is being washed away in several places, and fears are entertained that the entire army will have to take refuge on the transports within the next forty-eight hours. Should this occur, I can see nothing for us but a withdrawal up the river, perhaps, as far as Helena, for there is very little high ground between here and there. And then the siege of Vicksburg will be prolonged, or rather postponed, for weeks.

There is growing demand for Kentucky currency in this city, and the selling rates were advanced yesterday to from eight to ten per cent, premium, and but few of the bankers were disposed to sell even at those high rates.—*Lou. Jour.* 14th.

Nothing could more conclusively demonstrate the declining financial credit of the government than the fact above stated.—That the notes of a local bank should command a premium of ten per cent over United States Treasury notes, which on their face are declared "legal tender" affords any thing but an encouraging prospect of the future solvency of the government. The old issues of "Continental" paper in the time of the Revolutionary war, weak and poor as the nation then was relatively, did not decline so rapidly and as far, in the same length of time, as the "legal tender" greenbacks have declined since the date of their issue.

John H. Harney, of the Louisville Democrat, having been suggested in some quarters as the Union candidate for Governor of Kentucky, resents with strong expressions of indignation, an intimation that he is an Emancipationist. His disclaimer of sympathy with Abolitionism is significant, and we accept it. He has no doubt, (under stress of political circumstances) recanted his Sand Creek sermons and prayers. Repentance, it is said, is better late than never.

ALEX. MADDOX,

OLD STAND, ON WALL STREET.

GROCERIES, OLD BOURBON, LIQUORS

OLD AND NEW HAMS,

COUNTRY PRODUCE AND A GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY AND BUSINESS CONSUMPTIONS FOR CITY

AND COUNTRY!

AT MY OLD AND COMMISSION

Stand, embracing two large and elegant three-story stores on Wall Street, I continue to carry on, with increased stock and facilities, my long established business of furnishing Families in City and County, Farmers, Merchant and all others, most of the essential commodities consumed in life, all which I am selling at the most favorable rates for cash or such country produce as suits the market. Thankful for the liberal patronage so long extended to me in the past, and which has enabled me to offer greater inducements to customers hereafter, I respectfully solicit a continuance of their favors. Below will be found advertisements of a few of my specialties; but it would take up a whole newspaper to enumerate all the commodities of general necessity which I habitually keep on hand. No one can examine my stock and go away unsatisfied as to quality and price.

ALEX. MADDOX.

Old Stand on Wall Street.

Maysville, July 17.

OLD HAMS—200 two year old canned of a lot of some thousand of my own curing, still remaining for select use.

ALEX. MADDOX.

NEW HAMS—500 canned Hams of my last year's curing, sweet, sound, juicy and of unrivaled flavor.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OLD BOURBON—50 Brs. choice Bourbon Whiskey very old, pure, highly flavored and oily.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BOURBON WHISKY.—A large stock of pure copper distilled Whisky, from one to four years old, always kept on hand for sale by Brl or gallon.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COMMON WHISKY.—An abundant supply of common Whiskies, at a very low rate, always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FAMILY FLOUR.—The choicest brands always kept.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN MEAL.—From picked flint grain and carefully milled, over on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SUGARS.—Choicest Brown and White Sugars always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COFFEE.—The choicest descriptions always kept in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

TEAS.—Green and Black of all the best grades.

ALEX. MADDOX.

FISH.—Mackerel, Salmon, Herrings, Sardines, Lake and other fish.

ALEX. MADDOX.

DRIED FRUITS.—Raisins, Apples and peaches constantly on hand of the best quality.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CIDER VINEGAR.—The purest Cider Vinegar specially manufactured from the best orchards expressly for my select customers.

ALEX. MADDOX.

RYE.—Selected grain specially cleaned as a substitute for Coffee.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHARCOAL.—Always in full supply.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORN IN THE EAR.—Selected sound corn in the ear always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CORDAGE.—Hemp and Manila ropes of all sizes from a plough line to a ship's cable always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

OKUM.—Choice prepared always on hand.

ALEX. MADDOX.

BLOCK AND TACKLE.—An assortment embracing all sizes of superior construction.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHEESE.—The most select brands of rich, pure, bluegrass cheese.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STONE WARE.—Every kind of vessels of the best manufactured earthenware.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SALT.—Best Kanawha and Ohio River Salt by the Brl. and Table Salt by the bag.

ALEX. MADDOX.

COAL OIL.—The best Coal Oil for lamps at retail.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CANDLES.—Choice brands of Star and Tallow candles, adapted to all seasons.

ALEX. MADDOX.

SOAPS.—The best manufactured German, Rosin, country-made, for washing, clothes, scouring, &c., and choice toilet and perfumed varieties.

ALEX. MADDOX.

CHOICE IMPORTED FRENCH BRANDY.—I have bought out John A. Coburn's stock of choice Brandy, selected by himself in France, a superb article for Druggists and Families, very old.

ALEX. MADDOX.

STORAGE AND COMMISSION.—Good and Produce for storage or sale always received, on consignment on the most moderate rates.

ALEX. MADDOX.

GOOD NEWS

FOR THE PEOPLE!

PROMPTNESS MY MOTTO!

SATISFACTION MY AIM!

GEO. W. TUDOR,

MAYSVILLE, - - - KENTUCKY.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM

his friends and the public, that he has just received another large lot of STOVES, HOLLOW WARE, &c.

I also keep constantly on hand, and MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all articles in the line of

the nation then was relatively, did not decline so rapidly and as far, in the same length of time, as the "legal tender" greenbacks have declined since the date of their issue.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

JOBBER IN THIS LINE DONE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Please call and examine Goods and Prices, as I am confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. I am also selling any of the above Goods lower than any other house in Maysville.

GEO. W. TUDOR,

Market St., bet. 2nd and 3rd Sts., next door to William Watkins.

Maysville, June 19 1862-ly

FRANK & COONS,

Attorneys at Law,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Prompt attention paid to Collecting.

June 12, 1862.

THE BULLETIN.

OFFICE—Second Street, Opposite
Caldwell's Photograph Gallery.

MAYSVILLE, - - FEBRUARY 19

Persons wishing the Bulletin, must pay for it in advance. We are compelled to adopt this course in justice to ourselves. Our terms are only One Dollar per year.

Persons who desire reading Vallandigham's Great Speech, can obtain copies at this office gratis.

The man Harris, who robbed the Hardware House of Messrs. Owens, Pinckard & Barkley, and then set fire to it was brought to this city on last Thursday evening. He was captured at Lawrenceburg, Ind., by two of the Cincinnati Police. He was tried and committed to jail by Mayor Trussell, in default of bail for \$5,000. Some of the stolen goods were found in his possession, and he admits his guilt.

A SORACE.—The street cleaners are busily engaged in cleaning the streets.

Owing to the inclemency of the weather, Bob. Lincoln, has not arrived in our city.

We are glad to see that our old friend CHAS. G. CADY, has re-opened his Cigar and Tobacco store on Market street, immediately adjoining the Goddard House, and just opposite his old place of business.—Such enterprise deserves remuneration.

Kentucky visitors, who wish a home while visiting Cincinnati, can find it at the DENNISON HOUSE. Messrs. GALLERHER & PERRIE, will always be found at their posts, and all who are acquainted with them know that "they can keep a Hotel." That prince of clever fellows JIM. BERRY, in the office, is second to none, and is the right man, in the right place. Our word for it, you will feel more at home there, than anywhere in the city.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS, of all denominations, in quantities to suit purchasers, by GEO. A. ORR, Office Union Coal and Oil Co.

In justice to Mr. Clark, we clip the following notice from the Eagle:

As there seems to be an impression on the minds of many of our citizens, that Richard Clark of this place, was connected with the burning of our business house last week, I deem it my duty to remove that impression. There is no room for the slightest suspicion against him; on the contrary he rendered me great service in discovering the real culprit.

H. C. BARKLEY.

We clip from the Washington Globe, the following complimentary notice of our friend RICHARD H. LEE.

In the list of Clerks dropped from the Census Bureau, owing to the near completion of work, we notice the name of our young friend, R. H. Lee, of Kentucky. Mr. Lee has been connected with the Department but a short time, yet by his correct deportment and gentlemanly address, has won many friends, whose best wishes will attend him wherever he may go.

Those in want of Coal Oil will read BEN PHISTER's advertisement, in to-day's paper, headed "Cheaper than the Cheapest."

MADISON HOUSE, CINCINNATI.—We would particularly call the attention of our readers, who have occasion to visit Cincinnati, to the advertisement, in to-day's paper, of the Madison House, "on Main street, just above Front, in that city. The Madison is a first class Hotel, in every particular—has good fare, good rooms, good clean beds, attentive servants, clever clerks, and then only charges \$1.50 per day. This last is an item of importance in these hard times, and as "a dollar saved is as good as a dollar earned," people will find that by stopping with the gentlemanly proprietor of the Madison they will not only save a dollar, but can live like gentlemen also.

Union Convention.
The Frankfort Commonwealth announces that the "Union" party of Kentucky will hold a Convention for the nomination of Governor and other State officers, in Frankfort, on Friday the 27th inst.

The Democratic State Convention will meet at Frankfort to-day, to express their opinions and nominate candidates for Governor, &c. In the absence of military influence from any quarter, we predict the success of the Democratic ticket by a sweeping majority.

Kentucky Legislature.
This body seems to be engaged in ordinary and routine business, relieved daily, however, by speeches, in Committee of the Whole, on Federal Affairs. It will not probably bring its session to a close by adopting final measures, till after the platform and nominations of the Democratic and Union parties be announced.

Gold.
The price of gold in the last week ranged from 52 to 58c premium. Silver 40 to 42c. Ohio Bank notes 1 to 1 1/2 premium, Indiana 3 to 4; and Kentucky 5 to 10.

The Confederates within Ten Miles of Alexandria.

We have the news, in the telegraph, of the surprise of the Forty-fifth Michigan Regiment, at Annandale. This place is within ten miles of Alexandria Court-house.

Grain at Cincinnati.
Wheat—red, \$1.25 to 1.30; white, \$1.35 to 1.37. Corn, 65c. Oats, 70 to 80c. Rye, \$1. Barley, \$1.50 to 1.55. Hay, \$18 to \$17 per ton.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate Feb. 11—Mr. Duke, from a Select Committee, reported a bill to protect the citizens of Kentucky; which reads as follows:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky,

1. That any person or persons who shall kidnap, or forcibly or fraudulently carry off from, or decoy out of the State, any white person or persons, or shall arrest and imprison any white person or persons, with or without the intention of having such person or persons, carried out of the State, unless it be in pursuance of the laws thereof, or of the laws of the United States, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and upon conviction thereof, after indictment in any circuit court in any county of this State in which said offense may be committed, shall be confined in the penitentiary at hard labor for any space of time not less than two, nor more than ten years, and shall moreover be liable for costs of prosecution.

2. This act to take effect from its passage.

Mr. Whitaker; moved that the bill be printed. Which was adopted.

Mr. Bruner moved to refer the same to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to report day after to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER.

In the House.—The House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole to consider the Report of the Committee on Federal Relations; and the substitutes and amendments offered thereto.

The question was on the adoption of the minority report offered by Mr. Chambers. Mr. Wooten opened the debate with a speech of great power. He painted with vivid force the consequences that would result from the unconstitutional acts of the President and party in power. He could not, and he would not, uphold these acts, and it was the duty of Kentucky to unite with the conservative people of the North, and endeavor by all constitutional means to confine the President strictly to the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Constitution. He opposed the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Houston followed in a speech of considerable length. He thought Kentucky had a difficult path to tread. There was danger of her running into extremes. He did not suppose, in what he had to say, his loyalty would be questioned. Loyalty was not submission to a man in power, a party, or faction, but submission to law; and it was the duty of every man to come to the rescue when any one attempted to trample upon the laws of the country. He would unite with any party who would assist in preserving the Constitution in its native purity. He also opposed the adoption of the minority report.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and had leave to sit again to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

And then the House adjourned.

Tobacco at Cincinnati.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco, on Tuesday, at Bodman's warehouse, 16 bbls, viz:

Five bbls. New Ohio Fired:

1 at \$8 00 1 at \$8 50 1 at \$9 25

2 at 10 00

Three bbls. Kentucky Lugs:

1 at \$11 00 1 at \$11 75 1 at \$15 50

Two bbls. Mason county, New:

1 at \$13 50 1 at \$20 50

Six bbls. Kentucky, Old:

1 at \$18 00 1 at \$19 25 1 at \$23 00

1 at \$26 50 1 at \$28 85 1 at \$29 50

And Forty-three boxes:

13 boxes New Northern Ohio at \$10.50

13 75; 9 cases Old Seed at \$14 50

10 boxes New Seed at \$11 50

20 boxes New Seed at \$12.00

11 boxes Kentucky New at \$12.25

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CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST!

REDUCTION IN PRICE OF COAL OIL!

UNION COAL OIL—Manufactured by the Union Coal and Oil Co., of Maysville, of the best quality—for sale at

55 cents per Gallon!

As BEN PHISTER'S, feb. 19

Corner 3rd and Market Streets.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Firm of Power, Ross & Co., will dissolve, on (Friday) 6th inst., by mutual consent. Mr. W. J. Ross is alone authorized to use the name of the old firm in closing up their business.

ALEXANDER POWER; W. J. ROSS.

ALEX. POWER, W. J. ROSS, A. J. NEWELL

ALEX. POWER & CO.

WHOLESALE GROCERS

AND DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Liquors,

TOBACCO, CIGARS, ETC.

Corner of Market and Third Streets,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

Cash paid for Wheat, Rye and Barley.

PHENIX

Insurance Company

OF

BROOKLIN, NEW YORK.

STEPHEN CROMWELL, President.

PHILAMER SHAW, Secretary.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.

Fire and Inland Risks taken by this reliable Company on reasonable terms. Prompt settlements for losses.

GEO. A. ORR, Agent.

Office, Union Coal & Oil Company.

Jan 29, 1863—no 33.

NEW

WHOLESALE HOUSE

DRY GOODS

AND

NOTIONS!

M. R. BURGESS & SON,

Second Street,

MAYSVILLE, KY.

WILL OPEN IN THE UPPER ROOMS

OF THE

Sensation Store!

A CASH JOBBING HOUSE!

THEIR Stock will be kept complete in every department of STAPLE DRY GOODS,

White Goods, Notions, Hats and Caps, Hosiery, Lace, Embroideries, &c., and will be enriched by weekly receipts from the New York Auction Sales of FRENCH and ENGLISH DRESS

GOODS at great reductions on regular prices.

Merchants may rely on getting their Staple Goods by the PIECE or PACKAGE, and their FANCY GOODS by the SINGLE PATTERNS, at the lowest wholesale prices for CASH.

Particular attention will be paid to orders.

Aug. 23 M. R. BURGESS & SON.

When you arrive at Cincinnati, stop at the

MADISON HOUSE,

Main Street, between Front and Columbia.

J. W. GARRISON, Proprietor.

Omnibuses leave the Depot, on the arrival of every train

to convey Passengers to this Hotel.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES

FOR SALE!

Persons contemplating planting this Spring, would do well to call and examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere, as I have a very choice selection of Fruit Trees that I can recommend with confidence. My entire stock is the work of my own raising, and can guarantee its correctness.

THOMAS BIGGER.

At the Maysville Cemetery

Orders addressed to me at Maysville, will receive prompt attention.

SALT—In stores and arriving for sale at low

prices, by

BEN PHISTER.

MULLINS & HUNT'S

NEW

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS STORE!

THE SUBSCRIBERS, LONG ESTABLISHED in a large retail Dry Goods business in Maysville, would call the attention of Country Merchants to their recent addition of an extensive Wholesale Department; which will be conducted on a STRICTLY CASH PRINCIPLE.

The many years of experience possessed by our buyer, combined with a perfect knowledge of the Kentucky trade, a thorough acquaintance with all the Manufacturing and Importing Houses in the East, and the fact of our purchases being made for "Cash," together with a firm determination to sell at a more commission advance on Eastern Cost, will be sufficient

guarantee to CLOSE CASH BUYERS that we cannot be undersold by any WESTERN JOBBING HOUSE.

Our Stock will be found better adapted to the wants of our customers than it is usual to find in the generality of JOBBING HOUSES; as it will embrace a greater variety of goods than is ordinarily met with in an exclusive Wholesale Establishment. The departments allotted to

HATS AND CAPS

AND

Notions,

Will be at all times especially attractive as particular attention will be paid to them, and a

LARGE STOCK

Kept constantly on hand. We would impress upon our friends that in sending us orders they may rely upon having them executed to the fullest extent of our ability.

MULLINS & HUNT,

Cheap Dry Goods Store,

2nd Street, Maysville, Ky.

Maysville, Ky. Jan. 8, 1863.

DENNISON HOUSE,

Fifth street, bet. Main & Sycamore,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

CORBIN GALLERHER, Proprietors.

JOS. F. PERRIE,

THIS POPULAR HOTEL HAS BEEN REPAIRED AND REFITTED THROUGHOUT, and is now open to the Public. The Proprietors, recently of the "Goddard House," Maysville, Ky., solicit the patronage of the travelling community, and especially of those Kentuckians to whom they have been known as the hosts of the Goddard. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to every guest of the House.

CORBIN GALLERHER, JOS. F. PERRIE.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 4th, 1862.

SOLOMAN KINSLER,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

(Opposite the Dopphan House.)

SECOND STREET,

THE undersigned has just received a large supply of fine Gold and Silver Watches, and jewelry of all styles, to which he invites the attention of the public.

Finger Rings and other jewelry made to order, and warranted to be pure gold.

WATCHES, CLOCKS & JEWELRY, repaired on short notice and warranted to give satisfaction.

nov. 27-ly

LEE HOUSE!

MAYSVILLE, KY.,

Corner of Front and Sutton Streets,

Mrs. A. M. TUREMAN, Proprietress

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE

[June 19, 1862-ly]

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE.

We have arranged with Nat. Poyntz, for the sale of our stock of Seed Potatoes. They are selections made from the best varieties that now grow, are all white, fleshed and very productive, known as the Prince Albert, Cuzco, Copper Mine, Pink-Eye Rusty Coat, Garnet Chish, White Fleeced Peach Blow.

Samples, as to size, of the above varieties will be on exhibition, at the Grain Store of E. B. POWELL, where Nat. Poyntz can be found at all times. All orders to him by Mail, enclosing Cash, will be promptly attended to, and the delivery will commence on the first of March.

THOS. K. McILVAINE,

JNO. E. ROYSTON.

Maysville, Ky., Feb. 12, 1863-2m

[Eagle copy 2 mos. and charge Bulletin]

GODDARD HOUSE,

CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT, STS.

Opposite Steamboat Landing,

MAYSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING, Proprietress.

THIS well known Hotel, has been repaired and refitted in a superior manner and is now open to the public.

The Proprietress recently of Fox Springs, solicits the patronage of the travelling community. No pains will be spared to give satisfaction to the guests of the house.

Stages leave daily for all points in the interior.

Feb. 12-6m

Mrs. E. F. FLEMING.

IF YOU WANT THE BEST

PLOW

IN THE WORLD, CALL ON

JACOBS & SON'S,

AT THE

Maysville Foundry!

NEW

GRAIN, GROCERY,

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE,

Corner of 3rd & Market Streets,

MAYSVILLE, - - KENTUCKY.

I HAVE JUST OPENED A GRAIN, GROCERY AND COMMISSION STORE in the house formerly occupied by Jas. C. Brookover, north-east Corner of Third & Market Sts. I will pay the highest market price in CASH or WHEAT, RYE AND BARLEY.

I have just received a full stock of Groceries, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Tea, Rice, Fish, Tobacco, Salt, &c., &c., together with a general assortment of all articles in the Grocery line; all warranted to be of the best quality. My goods have been bought exclusively for Cash, and will be sold for Cash or Country Produce, at very small profits.

I have also on hand a large stock of PURE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

Commission, Storage & Forwarding Business attended to with promptness.

All persons desirous of getting the worth of their money, will please give me a call.

June 19th, 1862. BEN PHISTER.

CRUSHED, Powdered and Granulated Sugar, of best quality, in store and for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

SYRUP.—Philadelphia and Baltimore Syrups, in barrels, half barrels and 10 gal. kegs, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

TABACCO of all grades and prices, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19 Cor. 3rd & Market streets.

VINEGAR of the best quality, for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

WHISKY a very choice article for harvest use, for sale low by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

APPLE BRANDY—old and mellow of best quality, in store and for sale by BEN PHISTER.

June 19

Christmas Presents!

WATCHES, CLOCKS,

Jewelry & Fancy Goods.

WE HAVE NOW ON HAND A LARGE and tasty assortment of WATCHES, CLOCKS and FANCY GOODS of every description to suit the most fastidious.

GIVE US A CALL!

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry REPAIRED on the shortest notice by EXPERIENCED WORKMEN and warranted to perform.

JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE, made to order. OLD GOLD AND SILVER taken in exchange.

DUFU & MCARTHEY,

Ret. Business and Miner's Stores.

Maysville, Dec. 11, 1862.

